

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE.

VOL. VIII. NO. 28

NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1859.

WHOLE NO. 392.

If he holds the highest qualification which his country demand of him ; if either by superior natural ability or untiring industry and perseverance he may have far excelled his co-workers, his country and profession require

that he should assist by his advice and experience, those who are just commencing in the work. It will not impoverish him. We want his advice and experience, which if given freely, will call down blessings upon his head. If he is inexperienced, and difficulties assail him

at every step, the experience of others under similar circumstances, may furnish him with a hint, which will enable him without any trouble to surmount them.

Miscellany.

A truly grateful heart may not be able to tell its gratitude, but it can feel, and love, and act.

An envious man repines as much at the manner in which his neighbors live as if he

Life may be merry as well as useful.— Every person that owns a mouth has always a good opening for a laugh.

The taste of beauty, and the relish of what is decent, just, and amiable, perfects the character of gentleness.

It is a pretty saying of an old writer, that men like books, begin and end in blank leaves—infancy and senility.

The word daisy is a thousand times pronounced without our adverting to the beauty of the etymology, 'the eye of day.'

A wronged creditor, a neglected wife, a slandered neighbor, and a guilty conscience, are four things whose pretence gives great pain.

Ferocity is sometimes assumed as well as a gentleness. There are as many sheep in wolf's clothing as there are wolves in sheep's.

The wrongs a man should submit to, are such as he cannot avoid.

Mind capable of the greatest things can enjoy the most trivial, as the elephant's trunk can knock down a lion or pick up a pin.—*Horace*

AN UNSTABLE LOVE.—The love that has nought but beauty to keep it in good condition, is short-lived, and subject to shivering fits.—*Erasmus.*

LABOR.—It is only by labor that thought

A man exclaims loudly against a woman who no longer loves him, and thus consoles himself; a woman makes less noise when she is forsaken, and remains a long time inconsolable.

ONE HAPPY HEART.—Have you made one happy heart to day? Envious Privilege! How calm you can seek your pillow! how sweetly sleep. In all this world there is no thing so sweet as giving comfort to the distressed, as getting a sun ray into a gloom.

heart. Children of sorrow meet us wherever we turn; there is no moment that tears are not shed, and sighs uttered. Yet how many of those tears—those sighs—are caused by our own thoughtlessness! How many daughter wrings the soul of a fond mother by acts of unkindness and ingratitude! How

many husbands, by one little word, make
whole day of sad hours and unkind thoughts;
flow many wives, by angry recriminations,
estrangle and embitter their loving hearts;
how many brothers and sisters meet but
hurt and injury each other, making wounds
that no human heart can heal! Ah! if every

one worked upon this maxim day by day—
strive to make one heart happy—jealousy, mad-
ness, revenge, hate, with their kindred evil
associations, would forever leave the earth—
Our minds would be so occupied in the com-
templation of adding to the pleasure of others
that there would be no room for the ugly
feels of discord. Try it, you will be disap-
pointed.

for ever grumbling derotes of sorrow self
caused; it will make that little part of the
world in which you move, as fair as Eden,
Emerson.

Arrival of the Steamship Asta.
Sandy Hook, Aug. 18.
The Royal Mail Steamship Asta, from Liverpool, arrived at the Hook at 10 o'clock this morning.

The Zurich Conference would assemble at the Schinst.

The English Parliament had passed all the estimates, and was expected to adjourn on the 13th.

The strike among the builders at London had become more serious than was expected. 49,000 were unemployed the day the steamers sailed.

It is reported that an attempt had been made to poison Garibaldi.

The European troops were accepting their discharge in large numbers.

07. In the house of Commons, on the 3rd of August, the Northwestern Territories bill and the Speaker of the Legislative Council (Canada) bill were read a second time.

How Advertisements.

Notice—E. Jackson.
Card—Thos. Nixon.
Shop in Let—M. W. Bogart.
Cow Strayed—H. Robinson.
Tale—W. J. McClure.
English Remedy—Northrop & Moore.
Apprentice Wanted—Samuel Routhhouse.
Travel Insurance Company.
Advertising—Geo. Brown.
Sharon Minimization—J. Willson.

Train Time—Newmarket.

Moving South.
Accommodation Train - 8.41 a.m.
Mail Train - 8.41 p.m.
Moving North.
Mail Train - 9.07 a.m.
Accommodation Train - 6.03 p.m.

ATTENTION.

The figures at the right of the address on the right, indicates the indebtedness on the 1st of Jan.

JANUARY, 1860.

Thus H. W. Jackson, means that H. W. Jackson owes \$1,000, to pay for the current year up to Jan. 1, 1860; or that J. Smith, means that J. Smith has paid up. We hope this system will have the effect of lessening the large amount of indebtedness to this office.

THE NEW ERA.

Newmarket, Friday, August 20, 1859.

General Summary.

Sharon Minimization, takes place on the 2nd proximo, and the Feast, in connection with the Children of Peace, on the following day. See Advertisement.

The Provincial Fair commences on the 27th proximo, and continues until the 30th inclusive, at the city of Kingston. Railroad and Steamboat fares half price. A list of premiums to be awarded may be had at this office.

The Great Fair in Toronto, closing yesterday, being the first of a series, appears to have proven entirely successful. A large amount of property changed hands at satisfactory prices to both buyer and seller, and a good deal of interest manifested.

A Lecture will be delivered in the S. S. Room, on Saturday (to-morrow) evening, at 8 o'clock, by Mr. Thos. Conolly. Subject—"The Ups and Downs of Life." From the favorable notices given of this gentleman's ability, by the U. States and Canadian Press, we make no doubt the lecture will be an interesting one.

We would respectfully call the attention of the Road and Bridge Committee to the necessity of repairing Main Street, between Simcoe and Union, and also of laying down a crosswalk on the south side of Mill Street, across Main Street—the apology for one now lying there having been made at private expense some years ago.

The assessment for this village for the year 1859, for local municipal purposes, including state labor, is likely to be about 15 in the £ on rentals or yearly value. The expenditure on improvements will be about \$700, and the Council will then have about \$600 in appropriate towards a Fire Engine, and sufficient left to cover the working expenses of the village.

We understand arrangements are being made to open or close the forthcoming County Show by a Grand Concert, to be given by the Newmarket Choral Society, in which upwards of eighty performers will take part. By reference to the proceedings, which we publish elsewhere to-day, it will be observed the Directors have decided to continue the Exhibition for two days.

The Canada Gazette contains the announcement that His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Richard J. Oliver, Esq., of Barrie, Agent for settling the Seven and Muskoka Road, upon which grants of one hundred acres of land will be made to actual settlers. While we are glad to see men of the Fourth Estate promoted, we cannot but regret the present appointment as the price for whitewashing the distinguished representative for North Simcoe through a questionable career.

M. Blondin, the acrobat, again astonished thousands of people on Wednesday last, by taking a small stove on the top of a high chair, and when about midway lighted a fire and cooking pan-cakes—some of which he laid down with a string to the passengers on board the little steamer in the river below. It is said the Directors of the Great Western Railway presented M. Blondin with \$1,000, in consequence of the increase he caused in passenger traffic.

It is reported that Mr. Grant, Superintendent of the Northern Railroad, is likely to receive the offer of the Superintendent of the Grand Trunk. The Globe remarks that Mr. Grant is the best qualified man for the position in Canada; and while we cordially endorse the sentiment, and rejoice at that gentleman's prospects, we would much regret his removal from the Northern. His good qualities of heart and able management, alike commend him to the travelling and business public.

Public Meeting.

On a requisition, a public meeting was called by the Rev. Dr. J. Hunter, on Friday evening last, for the purpose of devising some plan for purchasing a Fire Engine for this place.

On taking the chair, the Rev. Dr. Hunter said it was unnecessary to state the object of the meeting. He might, however, observe, that some time ago a petition was presented to the Council, requesting the Corporation to purchase an engine, and levy an assessment to pay for the same over two years. On examining the law he found this they could not legally do without an appeal to the people by By-law, which would be attended with some expense. Thereupon the other members of the Council were willing to give their notes for a part of the purchase money; and the Corporation would be able to expend some \$600 this year, and still keep the assessment within the 15 in the £. He (Dr. H.) then told the Council if the people desired him to do so, he was perfectly willing, and would trust to the generosity of the next Council to redeem the paper by paying the balance then falling due. But as Rev. Dr. H. was never would issue a Corporation note, The English then purchased by law, would cost \$950, laid down

here—and it would be superior to anything of the kind north of Toronto. He might also observe, that by purchasing this engine, any rate-payer might obtain an injunction in Chancery to prevent the incoming Council from paying the balance referred to. He did not anticipate any such result; but he thought it his duty to lay the facts before them, and the meeting could now pursue whatever course it was thought proper. For his own part he was anxious to pursue a legal course and should endeavor, while occupying the position of Reeve of the Municipality, to do so.

Mr. J. Allen said, they could easily make it legal by getting a vote of the people.

Mr. Trent enquired, if any action taken by the meeting would be binding?

The Reeve said, no! and read the clause in the act where it states—that no Corporation have power to assess for any debt not legally contracted; and the only legal way to then know was getting a two-third vote of the people.

Mr. Nixon asked, if there would be any illegality in the Council giving a note on collateral security to the parties, becoming responsible for the balance required?

The Reeve answered, the Corporation could not give a note unless based upon a legal By-law.

Mr. Cook said—The question resolves itself to this—do we want an engine? And if so, will this meeting pledge itself to see that the money giving a note for the balance do not suffer? Will this meeting any to the Council—Give your notes and we will see you paid? He was opposed to the Corporation giving a note, as it would soon be noised abroad that the Municipality was in debt. If the next Council repudiated the debt, he was satisfied the inhabitants would not let the burden fall on a few.

Mr. Trent thought the question as to whether we wanted an engine, was settled—the position decided that; and he believed, with the last speaker, that if the members of the present Council would give their notes for the amount required, there was no danger but the next Council would see it paid.

A few remarks by Mr. Marling, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Nixon and Mr. Jackson, the following resolution was moved by Mr. Nixon, seconded by Mr. Trent, and carried, on a division:

Resolved—That the Council be, and they are hereby requested to purchase, for the use of the Village, a Fire Engine—and we hereby pledge ourselves to see that no loss occurs to them on account of the purchase of said engine.

The meeting shortly after broke up.

North York Electoral Ag. Society.

The Directors of the above Society held a meeting in the Court House, Newmarket, on Saturday last—pursuant to announcement. Present—J. D. Phillips, Esq., the President; Mr. Wm. Trent, Secretary; D. Sutherland, Esq., Treasurer; and Messrs. Playter, Pearson, Stephens, and P. Smith.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved. The Secretary stated, in compliance with a request from the President, he had written to Prof. Buckland, to ascertain the amount of Government grant this Society would receive the present year, and a reply had been received to the effect, that the appropriation to North York was \$475.

The President stated that three-fifths of this amount would have to be distributed among Branch Societies; however, there would be \$80 granted by the County Council to add to this year's funds.

The Treasurer observed, that the Union Society of North Gwillimbury and Georgina did not make deposits in time, according to law.

The Secretary stated, that no return was made of that Branch Society to Government, as none had been received by the Treasurer at the time he was compelled to forward the others.

The Treasurer said, the list of members for this year had not yet been received.

Mr. Pearson said a resolution had been adopted last year, to the effect that Societies neglecting to make deposits in time, and otherwise not complying strictly according to law, would in future be excluded. He objected to the appropriation of any grant to the Branch Society alluded to. If one Society could do their business informally, another might—and confusion and difficulty would be the result.

Other members of the Board also expressed themselves desirous of carrying out the laws laid down for their guidance, and acting strictly in accordance with the resolution adopted last year. North Gwillimbury and Georgina Union Society was therefore excluded from participating in the Government grant for 1859.

The Directors then made the appropriations to the other Branch Societies, and then prepared a prize list for the Fall Show, expending about \$350 in prizes.

On motion of Mr. Trent, seconded by Mr. Pearson, it was resolved to hold the Exhibition on the second Tuesday and Wednesday in October next, (the 11th and 12th.)

After some routine business the Board adjourned.

Newmarket Council.

The above Council held a session on Monday evening last. All the members present. The Reeve (Dr. Hunter), in the chair.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved. Road and Bridge Committee reported that the improvements already made, and work still contemplated, would not exceed \$710.

In answer to an enquiry from Mr. Smith, the Reeve stated, that in the case of Rev. Mr. Brown, vs. the Newmarket Corporation, judgement had been rendered in favor of the Municipality.

It will be recollected by the inhabitants of this Village, that the Rev. Mr. Brown appeared to the Court of Revision, on appeal of his dwelling house being rated on the roll, which, as a minister, he held as Church property. The case went before the Division Court, and from thence referred to Judge Harrison, who decided that only the Church

building and land occupied for it alone, was exempt.

Mr. Smith stated he had made enquiry regarding a piece of land for a public cemetery, and found Mr. Boulton would tell him adding the present burying-ground, on Eagle-street, for \$100 per acre; and if more was purchased he would give a deed to the Corporation for the whole, the present ground never having been decided to any one by him as yet.

Mr. Davison thought he would have a fine field of the dead, if he now sought to again possess it.

The Reeve thought they had better have necessities before luxuries in the shape of public promenades, and considered the Village was losing ground by not having a public weigh-scale in the place.

Mr. Sutherland said, weigh-scales were very much needed: the one now in the place was very much out of order. A good scale capable of weighing above four tons, would cost upwards of \$150; but it would be money well invested.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Davison said the old scales had paid about 100 per cent profit. The subject then dropped.

The Reeve reported the result of the late public meeting, which was received and adopted.

The Council then adjourned.

Cricket Match.

A friendly game at Cricket was played at Holland Landing, on Saturday last, between the Benedicti and Bachelors composing the first Club. The real particulars of the game we are not in possession of—the score however, has been communicated, and will be found below. By reference to the figures given, it will be seen that on the one side, West, Evans, Croxon, Butterfield and Moore added largely to the score; and on the other, Bond, Armstrong and Rapier appear to be the principal batters. Unfortunately, time would not allow the game, to be played out, and the Benedicti therefore claim the victory on account of having made the most runs during the 1st innings. The following is the score:

| Benedicti—First Innings. | |
|--|----|
| E. Evans & Armstrong & Armstrong | 14 |
| W. Evans & Bond | 2 |
| Butterfield & Bond | 14 |
| Croxon & Thorne & West | 3 |
| M. Taylor & Bond | 2 |
| Oliver & Thorne & West | 0 |
| McClure & Bond | 1 |
| Moore & Thorne & Thorne | 0 |
| E. Hanner & Bond | 0 |
| J. West & Bond & West | 0 |
| Richardson & Bond | 0 |
| Byes: Leg byes 1; Wilds 5; No Balls 2—10 | |
| Total | 71 |

| Second Innings. | |
|-----------------------------|----|
| J. West & Bond & Thorne | 15 |
| E. Evans & Bond | 0 |
| Butterfield & Bond | 12 |
| Croxon & Bond & Rapier | 2 |
| M. Taylor & Bond | 2 |
| Oliver & Thorne | 0 |
| Richardson & Thorne | 0 |
| Oliver & Bond | 2 |
| McClure & Bond & Armstrong | 1 |
| W. Evans & Bond | 1 |
| E. Hanner & Bond | 1 |
| Byes 2—Leg byes 1—Wilds 2—5 | |
| Total | 49 |

| | |
|---------------|-----|
| First Innings | 71 |
| Total | 120 |

| Bachelors—First Innings. | |
|----------------------------------|----|
| Rapier & Croxon | 6 |
| Barry & do | 0 |
| Bond & Butterfield | 11 |
| Parsons & do | 9 |
| Armstrong & Taylor & Butterfield | 3 |
| Barn & Taylor | 0 |
| R. Thorne & Croxon & Taylor | 5 |
| Kelly & Croxon | 2 |
| Murphy & do | 2 |
| West & Taylor | 0 |
| Byes 3—Wilds 3—6 | |
| Total | 43 |

| Second Innings. | |
|---------------------|----|
| Bond & Croxon | 20 |
| J. Parsons & Taylor | 2 |
| R. Thorne & Bond | 2 |
| Armstrong & Bond | 0 |
| Total | 24 |

Armstrong & Bond, but made about 30 runs when the time for closing the game arrived. In the first innings only 10 men are given; but we presume the 11th men made no score. On the 2nd innings the young men were making a noble effort, and would probably have overhauled their opponents had time permitted. We understand the contest will be renewed to-morrow, (Saturday.)

Since the foregoing was in type, another version of the conclusion of the game has been received, charging the Benedicti with rather unfairly breaking up the play, when they seen the probability of their defeat. However, if the contest is to be renewed to-morrow, we will be better able to judge of their relative strength after the play.

Correspondence.

We wish to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

To the Editor of the New Era.

Dear Sir,—In looking over your issue of July 29th, my attention was arrested by an article headed "The Religious Tenets or Beliefs of the Children of Peace," and signed by "The Children of Peace." The question has often been proposed—What are their doctrines? In what do they believe? Had the article to which I have referred, contained a clear and satisfactory statement of their tenets, it would have been a matter of gratification to every lover of Bible truths. I confess I felt extremely sorry when I perused its contents. There are some members of that society whom I highly esteem. In the transaction of worldly business they display an intelligence and sense of honor highly creditable. If they differ in respect of religious belief from all other professing Christians, we cannot charge it to natural stupidity. Such accusations have often been made, but they only serve to expose the bigotry and self-conceit of the accuser. Every true Christian naturally feels grieved in spirit when he beholds a number of individuals following a delusion, or assenting to an erroneous doctrine; he will also seize every favorable opportunity of pointing out the error, and kindly and freely way, and of inculcating those fundamental and all-embracing doctrines on which the whole system of Christianity hangs, and a belief in which is absolutely necessary for the salvation of the immortal soul. Actuated by such feelings, I feel constrained to make a few remarks upon the article in question, in hopes that if any are really depending for safety upon the tenets therein

contained, they may be induced to search the Scriptures, and see whether or not they profit the narrow path which alone leads to everlasting glory.

None can object to the first two lines, viz: "We believe in one God, the author of all living; that now is the time of salvation; but here we must stop. Whether or not they believe in the Trinity, we are not informed. It is left in such an open way, that either Unitarians or Trinitarians may claim them as brethren. The language of the whole of the first two paragraphs are so ambiguous and contradictory, that none can interpret the meaning. The third paragraph demands our special attention, as being most explicit and plain. I will quote it in full:—'We have no evidence that the bodies of good and evil will rise from the dead; but that a practical resurrection is a returning from the evil of our ways, to live in union with the grace of God.' The last clause may be considered as orthodox on the whole. One word, however, demands particular attention; the word 'practical' gives it a peculiar meaning, and, used in connection with the first clause, either contains the idea that turning from the evil of our ways to live in union with the grace of God, is the only practicable resurrection, and that the resurrection of the body is an impossibility, or, it signifies itself, or it means nothing.

The first clause proves what we have often asserted, that David Wilison and his followers are Deists, though they themselves might not be cognizant of the fact. 'We have no evidence that the bodies of good and evil will rise from the dead; but that a practical resurrection is a returning from the evil of our ways, to live in union with the grace of God.' The last clause may be considered as orthodox on the whole. One word, however, demands particular attention; the word 'practical' gives it a peculiar meaning, and, used in connection with the first clause, either contains the idea that turning from the evil of our ways to live in union with the grace of God, is the only practicable resurrection, and that the resurrection of the body is an impossibility, or, it signifies itself, or it means nothing.

The first clause proves what we have often asserted, that David Wilison and his followers are Deists, though they themselves might not be cognizant of the fact. 'We have no evidence that the bodies of good and evil will rise from the dead; but that a practical resurrection is a returning from the evil of our ways, to live in union with the grace of God.' The last clause may be considered as orthodox on the whole. One word, however, demands particular attention; the word 'practical' gives it a peculiar meaning, and, used in connection with the first clause, either contains the idea that turning from the evil of our ways to live in union with the grace of God, is the only practicable resurrection, and that the resurrection of the body is an impossibility, or, it signifies itself, or it means nothing.

The first clause proves what we have often asserted, that David Wilison and his followers are Deists, though they themselves might not be cognizant of the fact. 'We have no evidence that the bodies of good and evil will rise from the dead; but that a practical resurrection is a returning from the evil of our ways, to live in union with the grace of God.' The last clause may be considered as orthodox on the whole. One word, however, demands particular attention; the word 'practical' gives it a peculiar meaning, and, used in connection with the first clause, either contains the idea that turning from the evil of our ways to live in union with the grace of God, is the only practicable resurrection, and that the resurrection of the body is an impossibility, or, it signifies itself, or it means nothing.

The first clause proves what we have often asserted, that David Wilison and his followers are Deists, though they themselves might not be cognizant of the fact. 'We have no evidence that the bodies of good and evil will rise from the dead; but that a practical resurrection is a returning from the evil of our ways, to live in union with the grace of God.' The last clause may be considered as orthodox on the whole. One word, however, demands particular attention; the word 'practical' gives it a peculiar meaning, and, used in connection with the first clause, either contains the idea that turning from the evil of our ways to live in union with the grace of God, is the only practicable resurrection, and that the resurrection of the body is an impossibility, or, it signifies itself, or it means nothing.

The first clause proves what we have often asserted, that David Wilison and his followers are Deists, though they themselves might not be cognizant of the fact. 'We have no evidence that the bodies of good and evil will rise from the dead; but that a practical resurrection is a returning from the evil of our ways, to live in union with the grace of God.' The last clause may be considered as orthodox on the whole. One word, however, demands particular attention; the word 'practical' gives it a peculiar meaning, and, used in connection with the first clause, either contains the idea that turning from the evil of our ways to live in union with the grace of God, is the only practicable resurrection, and that the resurrection of the body is an impossibility, or, it signifies itself, or it means nothing.

The first clause proves what we have often asserted, that David Wilison and his followers are Deists, though they themselves might not be cognizant of the fact. 'We have no evidence that the bodies of good and evil will rise from the dead; but that a practical resurrection is a returning from the evil of our ways, to live in union with the grace of God.' The last clause may be considered as orthodox on the whole. One word, however, demands particular attention; the word 'practical' gives it a peculiar meaning, and, used in connection with the first clause, either contains the idea that turning from the evil of our ways to live in union with the grace of God, is the only practicable resurrection, and that the resurrection of the body is an impossibility, or, it signifies itself, or it means nothing.

The first clause proves what we have often asserted, that David Wilison and his followers are Deists, though they themselves might not be cognizant of the fact. 'We have no evidence that the bodies of good and evil will rise from the dead; but that a practical resurrection is a returning from the evil of our ways, to live in union with the grace of God.' The last clause may be considered as orthodox on the whole. One word, however, demands particular attention; the word 'practical' gives it a peculiar meaning, and, used in connection with the first clause, either contains the idea that turning from the evil of our ways to live in union with the grace of God, is the only practicable resurrection, and that the resurrection of the body is an impossibility, or, it signifies itself, or it means nothing.

The first clause proves what we have often asserted, that David Wilison and his followers are Deists, though they themselves might not be cognizant of the fact. 'We have no evidence that the bodies of good and evil will rise from the dead; but that a practical resurrection is a returning from the evil of our ways, to live in union with the grace of God.' The last clause may be considered as orthodox on the whole. One word, however, demands particular attention; the word 'practical' gives it a peculiar meaning, and, used in connection with the first clause, either contains the idea that turning from the evil of our ways to live in union with the grace of God, is the only practicable resurrection, and that the resurrection of the body is an impossibility, or, it signifies itself, or it means nothing.

The first clause proves what we have often asserted, that David Wilison and his followers are Deists, though they themselves might not be cognizant of the fact. 'We have no evidence that the bodies of good and evil will rise from the dead; but that a practical resurrection is a returning from the evil of our ways, to live in union with the grace of God.' The last clause may be considered as orthodox on the whole. One word, however, demands particular attention; the word 'practical' gives it a peculiar meaning, and, used in connection with the first clause, either contains the idea that turning from the evil of our ways to live in union with the grace of God, is the only practicable resurrection, and that the resurrection of the body is an impossibility, or, it signifies itself, or it means nothing.

The first clause proves what we have often asserted, that David Wilison and his followers are Deists, though they themselves might not be cognizant of the fact. 'We have no evidence that the bodies of good and evil will rise from the dead; but that a practical resurrection is a returning from the evil of our ways, to live in union with the grace of God.' The last clause may be considered as orthodox on the whole. One word, however, demands particular attention; the word 'practical' gives it a peculiar meaning, and, used in connection with the first clause, either contains the idea that turning from the evil of our ways to live in union with the grace of God, is the only practicable resurrection, and that the resurrection of the body is an impossibility, or, it signifies itself, or it means nothing.

The first clause proves what we have often asserted, that David Wilison and his followers are Deists, though they themselves might not be cognizant of the fact. 'We have no evidence that the bodies of good and evil will rise from the dead; but that a practical resurrection is a returning from the evil of our ways, to live in union with the grace of God.' The last clause may be considered as orthodox on the whole. One word, however, demands particular attention; the word 'practical' gives it a peculiar meaning, and, used in connection with the first clause, either contains the idea that turning from the evil of our ways to live in union with the grace of God, is the only practicable resurrection, and that the resurrection of the body is an impossibility, or, it signifies itself, or it means nothing.

The first clause proves what we have often asserted, that David Wilison and his followers are Deists, though they themselves might not be cognizant of the fact. 'We have no evidence that the bodies of good and evil will rise from the dead; but that a practical resurrection is a returning from the evil of our ways, to live in union with the grace of God.' The last clause may be considered as orthodox on the whole. One word, however, demands particular attention; the word 'practical' gives it a peculiar meaning, and, used in connection with the first clause, either contains the idea that turning from the evil of our ways to live in union with the grace of God, is the only practicable resurrection, and that the resurrection of the body is an impossibility, or, it signifies itself, or it means nothing.

The first clause proves what we have often asserted, that David Wilison and his followers are Deists, though they themselves might not be cognizant of the fact. 'We have no evidence that the bodies of good and evil will rise from the dead; but that a practical resurrection is a returning from the evil of our ways, to live in union with the grace of God.' The last clause may be considered as orthodox on the whole. One word, however, demands particular attention; the word 'practical' gives it a peculiar meaning, and, used in connection with the first clause, either contains the idea that turning from the evil of our ways to live in union with the grace of God, is the only practicable resurrection, and that the resurrection of the body is an impossibility, or, it signifies itself, or it means nothing.

The first clause proves what we have often asserted, that David Wilison and his followers are Deists, though they themselves might not be cognizant of the fact. 'We have no evidence that the bodies of good and evil will rise from the dead; but that a practical resurrection is a returning from the evil of our ways, to live in union with the grace of God.' The last clause may be considered as orthodox on the whole. One word, however, demands particular attention; the word 'practical' gives it a peculiar meaning, and, used in connection with the first clause, either contains the idea that turning from the evil of our ways to live in union with the grace of God, is the only practicable resurrection, and that the resurrection of the body is an impossibility, or, it signifies itself, or it means nothing.

The first clause proves what we have often asserted, that David Wilison and his followers are Deists, though they themselves might not be cognizant of the fact. 'We have no evidence that the bodies of good and evil will rise from the dead; but that a practical resurrection is a returning from the evil of our ways, to live in union with the grace of God.' The last clause may be considered as orthodox on the whole. One word, however, demands particular attention; the word 'practical' gives it a peculiar meaning, and, used in connection with the first clause, either contains the idea that turning from the evil of our ways to live in union with the grace of God, is the only practicable resurrection, and that the resurrection of the body is an impossibility, or, it signifies itself, or it means nothing.

The first clause proves what we have often asserted, that David Wilison and his followers are Deists, though they themselves might not be cognizant of the fact. 'We have no evidence that the bodies of good and evil will rise from the dead; but that a practical resurrection is a returning from the evil of our ways, to live in union with the grace of God.' The last clause may be considered as orthodox on the whole. One word, however, demands particular attention; the word 'practical' gives it a peculiar meaning, and, used in connection with the first clause, either contains the idea that turning from the evil of our ways to live in union with the grace of God, is the only practicable resurrection, and that the resurrection of the body is an impossibility, or, it signifies itself, or it means nothing.

The first clause proves what we have often asserted, that David Wilison and his followers are Deists, though they themselves might not be cognizant of the fact. 'We have no evidence that the bodies of good and evil will rise from the dead; but that a practical resurrection is a returning from the evil of our ways, to live in union with the grace of God.' The last clause may be considered as orthodox on the whole. One word, however, demands particular attention; the word 'practical' gives it a peculiar meaning, and, used in connection with the first clause, either contains the idea that turning from the evil of our ways to live in union with the grace of God, is the only practicable resurrection, and that the resurrection of the body is an impossibility, or, it signifies itself, or it means nothing.

The first clause proves what we have often asserted, that David Wilison and his followers are Deists, though they themselves might not be cognizant of the fact. 'We have no evidence that the bodies of good and evil will rise from the dead; but that a practical resurrection is a returning from the evil of our ways, to live in union with the grace of God.' The last clause may be considered as orthodox on the whole. One word, however, demands particular attention; the word 'practical' gives it a peculiar meaning, and, used in connection with the first clause, either contains the idea that turning from the evil of our ways to live in union with the grace of God, is the only practicable resurrection, and that the resurrection of the body is an impossibility, or, it signifies itself, or it means nothing.

The first clause proves what we have often asserted, that David Wilison and his followers are Deists, though they themselves might not be cognizant of the fact. 'We have no evidence that the bodies of good and evil will rise from the dead; but that a practical resurrection is a returning from the evil of our ways, to live in union with the grace of God.' The last clause may be considered as orthodox on the whole. One word, however, demands particular attention; the word 'practical' gives it a peculiar meaning, and, used in connection with the first clause, either contains the idea that turning from the evil of our ways to live in union with the grace of God, is the only practicable resurrection, and that the resurrection of the body is an impossibility, or, it signifies itself, or it means nothing.

The first clause proves what we have often asserted, that David Wilison and his followers are Deists, though they themselves might not be cognizant of the fact. 'We have no evidence that the bodies of good and evil will rise from the dead; but that a practical resurrection is a returning from the evil of our ways, to live in union with the grace of God.' The last clause may be considered as orthodox on the whole. One word, however, demands particular attention; the word 'practical' gives it a peculiar meaning, and, used in connection with the first clause, either contains the idea that turning from the evil of our ways to live in union with the grace of God, is the only practicable resurrection, and that the resurrection of the body is an impossibility, or, it signifies itself, or it means nothing.

The first clause proves what we have often asserted, that David Wilison and his followers are Deists, though they themselves might not be cognizant of the fact. 'We have no evidence that the bodies of good and evil will rise from the dead; but that a practical resurrection is a returning from the evil of our ways, to live in union with the grace of God.' The last clause may be considered as orthodox on the whole. One word, however, demands particular attention; the word 'practical' gives it a peculiar meaning, and, used in connection with the first clause, either contains the idea that turning from the evil of our ways to live in union with the grace of God, is the only practicable resurrection, and that the resurrection of the body is an impossibility, or, it signifies itself, or it means nothing.

The first clause proves what we have often asserted, that David Wilison and his followers are Deists, though they themselves might not be cognizant of the fact. 'We have no evidence that the bodies of good and evil will rise from the dead; but that a practical resurrection is a returning from the evil of our ways, to live in union with the grace of God.' The last clause may be considered as orthodox on the whole. One word, however, demands particular attention; the word 'practical' gives it a peculiar meaning, and, used in connection with the first clause, either contains the idea that turning from the evil of our ways to live in union with the grace of God, is the only practicable resurrection, and that the resurrection of the body is an impossibility, or, it signifies itself, or it means nothing.

daring rider were wrong, while his arms were clasped about Blondin's neck. His position was such that at the distance from shore to shore he could hardly be seen, and when the adventurers started upon the terrible journey, but were freely exchanged among the spectators on this side as to whether Blondin was alone, or accompanied according to programme.

He stepped out to briskly and firmly, that it seemed impossible that his back was freighted with a living load. But as he advanced, the river became more clearly distinguished, and while all doubts disappeared, the trembling anxiety of the lookers-on was painfully increased. About an eighth of the distance was travelled without any halt or sign of fatigue. Then Blondin came to a stop, and Colcord, slipping his legs from their slings, dropped his feet upon the rope, and stood supporting himself with his hands upon Blondin's shoulders while the latter rested. The halt was, perhaps, of a moment's duration, when Colcord again mounted to his seat, regaining it apparently with the utmost ease, and acting with all the self-possession of Blondin himself.

Amusements.

Union is not always strength, as the sailor said, when he saw the pinner minding his run with water.

A deserted damsel struck her lover with a poker, exclaiming, "You have broken my heart, and I'll break your head, sir."

A cockney, on seeing the bust of Wellington, the clown, exclaimed, "Well, I declare, he's a made no fit to bust; and now he's busted himself."

Prof. Grimes says if he should see a piece of furniture or other piece of furniture rising up in his room without hands, or pronouncing the floor without human agency, he should take a dose of rhubarb, for he should know something was wrong within.

A burglar was once frightened out of his scheme of robbery by the sweet simplicity of a solitary epistolary, who, putting her night-capped head out of the window, exclaimed, "Go away! I aren't you alarmed?"

"Prof. Grimes, what do you charge for recovering an umbrella?" said Michael O'Flaherty from Tipperary, the other day walking into an umbrella shop. "Let me see it," was the reply. "Ah, faith, and that's just what I want to do for I've lost one, and I beg you to recover them at a very small charge, as I was just thinking I would get you to recover mine."

THE WAY THING THE POST OFFICE AT LONDON.—A Comedian recently applied for a letter at the post-office, and was told there were forty cents to be paid for it. "I can't pay that," said he, "for I know what's in it." "Well, how much will you give?" asked the postmaster. "Four cents, that it is worth to me," said the comedian. "Well, take it then," replied the postmaster, "for I've read it, and it's only a love letter."

SERVANTS IN CHURCH.—A respectable butcher of Stafford having lost several hatters, was at a loss to account for the way in which they had been disposed of. A few days ago, however his wife happening to go into the servant's bedroom, noticed a dress hanging up, resembling more than the ordinary appearance of fullness about the skirt, and, upon examining it, she found the missing hatters, with the ends cut off, and the rope neatly bound in calico, supplying the place of steel hoops. —*Staffordshire Advertiser.*

CUT DOWN YOUR MULLERS.—Mr. John Watkinson shored up last Friday a single muller stalk that was leaning with that pest to farmers—the weevil. If the muller is selected by them for a place of shelter until they are ready to commit their ravages, we should advise our farmers to cut them down immediately. —*St. Thomas Journal.*

Annexation of Maine to British North America.

(From the New York Times, August 12.)

If it were allowable to apply a metaphorical expression to so flat a fact as the State of Maine, we might express a fear that this sterile commonwealth is gradually drifting into the fruitful arms of England. Possessed with that aptitude to English in manner, appearance and feeling, which has distinguished and especially the city of Portland and the enterprising villages in the vicinity, have recently taken to "mutton-chop" whiskers, peg-top trousers, all around collars, brown wide-awakes and an epidemic of elegant street-walkers generally. Mainiacs captains may be heard occasionally in our insurance offices objecting to a classification of their ships below the grade of New York vessels, and adopting in the remotest of our composite Cornishian style of accent, in which a sharp ear may detect the preponderance of Cockney drawl over the Dorian-East twang. It has been said also that at the meeting of the Historical Society held in Brunswick last week, several of the speakers made themselves glorious by adopting what is vulgarly supposed to be the pure English treatment of the letter, H, reversing their aspirates, and trifling with their w's like Wisconsin Williams himself. We of course cannot vouch for the correctness of this rumor, but it gains a color of truth from the information which now reaches us, that the object of the Brunswick meeting was to take into consideration a proposition for the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the capture of Quebec by the British.

What Maine is to Quebec, or Quebec to Maine, is a question which of course concerns the respective population of both those interesting localities much more than it does the rest of mankind, and the sympathetic feeling here alluded to may, after all, arise only from consideration of trade and barter. But it is fearful to think what an amount of celebration New York would have to undergo if questions of trade were to render such performances necessary here. For example, the City of New York does annually, with the Empire of Brazil, business, to an amount sufficient for the purchase of most of the cultivated and arable portions of the state of Maine, and quite sufficient in any two years to include in such an operation a very fair slice of the city of Quebec. Yet no body here dreams of celebrating the expulsion of the French from Brazil, or the subdivision of the first Don Pedro and the same establishment of the native Empire under the second monarch of that name. We reserve our congratulations for American exploits, and are indeed not over-enthusiastic even on those occasions. We have come to regard Saratoga as a mere watering place, and Study Point as a point of view only. When, therefore, we find Maine so ebullient over the death of Wolfe, we cannot repress the fear that next year we may witness a convulsion of Cockney Yankees held in Brunswick, to consider the propriety of celebrating Waterloo.

The fact is that Maine appears to have had her head completely turned by the honor of the proposed visit of the Levantine steamer to Portland. Scarcely able to stand up under the distinction of having that port selected as a station for British steamers, bringing merchandise from England for Canada, the good people of the flourishing little Yankee town, literally glorifying themselves by reason of their much water, have become quite water-drunk at the idea of the largest steam ship in the world coming to their pier shores—and to their admiration of the mighty nation, whose summer carriers to Canada they have in some measure become, they are ready to hoist honors on all British, past, present and future. We shall not be astonished, indeed, to see them propose a statue to "Boswell's B. It is, perhaps, a little singular to remark that Portlanders take it as not so much for the sake of Maine as for the benefit of Canada that English steamers are sent to Portland; but it may be only reasonable to remark that if Maine should ever show any serious desire to become a British Province, she will probably find her water-drunkness to be the loss as a solid England will be to the gain of the transfer.

NEW MARKET WOOLLEN FACTORY

The Subscriber having taken the above establishment, lately occupied and operated by W. A. Clark, has repaired and refitted it in the most complete and perfect order, and is now prepared to manufacture every style and grade of goods usually made in such an establishment.

Wool will be manufactured for customers upon shags, or by the yard, as they may prefer, and particular attention will be given to this branch of the business with the determination to satisfy and please the public, and with skillful and experienced workmen added to 20 years experience himself, he is confident that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

CUSTOM CARDING AND CLOTH DRESSING.

The Custom Carding and Cloth Dressing department will receive his constant and careful attention, with the determination that no value or expense shall be wanting to make this part of the establishment as popular a favorite with the public as it ever was in its best days. All the machinery in this department has been most thoroughly and completely refitted, and is now in full and complete operation.

Customers bringing their wool from a long distance to this establishment, may rely upon having it carded to take back with them.

CABLE FOR WOOL. The Subscriber will pay the highest market price in Cash, for all the good clean Wool that may be offered, and intending to make the buying of Wool for Cash, a permanent business; in addition to the wants of his establishment, he hopes by the paying of cable rates to make Newmarket one of the best cash wool markets in Canada.

NELSON CORRIAM.

Newmarket, May 18, 1893.

16-14

DR. S. N. PECK,

SURGEON DENTIST.

Returning thanks for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him during the past eight years, he respectfully informs his friends that he is at the following places, as usual:

Newmarket—The 1st, 2nd and 3rd of each and every month.

Braintree—On the 4th of every month.

Boston—On the 5th and 7th of May, July, September, November, January and March, next commencing in 1894.

Newmarket—On the 8th and 9th of the same months above mentioned.

Aurora—The last day of each month except it comes on Sunday.

When he will be happy to visit upon those requiring his services in any of the Branches of his Profession.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

Inserted on Gold Plate or Silver, Teeth cleaned from impurities, or any other branch of Dental Surgery skillfully and carefully performed. Also, particular attention paid to the regulation of

CHILDREN'S TEETH.

Dr. S. N. Peck would call special attention to the fact, that where work has been warranted, and for which he still holds himself responsible, during the past eight years, and another Dentist, employed to operate in the same month, the guarantee in all cases, so far as he is concerned, is not given.

In addition he would state that any person particularly desiring his services, at any time, by leaving a written request at his residence, Mr. Forsyth's Hotel, will be attended to.

For operations over One Pound credit will be given if required.

Newmarket, 1893.

16-14

NEW TREATMENT.

Buffalo Medical Dispensary.

ESTABLISHED FOR THE CURE OF

Dyspepsia, General Debility, Nerve and Aque, Scrophulous Ulcers, Erysipelas, Great Impurity of Blood, Skin Diseases, Phlegm, Piles, Liver Complaints, Kidney, Bladder, etc., Cancer, Sore Throat, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Athlete, Incontinence, Consumption, Infertility of Youth and Old Age.

NO MERCURY USED.

DR. AMOS & SON,

(Corner of Main and Quay Sts. Buffalo, N. Y.)

ARE the only Physicians in the State who are members of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, may be consulted from 8 o'clock in the morning, until 9 o'clock in the evening, and on Sunday and holidays.

What Maine is to Quebec, or Quebec to Maine, is a question which of course concerns the respective population of both those interesting localities much more than it does the rest of mankind, and the sympathetic feeling here alluded to may, after all, arise only from consideration of trade and barter. But it is fearful to think what an amount of celebration New York would have to undergo if questions of trade were to render such performances necessary here. For example, the City of New York does annually, with the Empire of Brazil, business, to an amount sufficient for the purchase of most of the cultivated and arable portions of the state of Maine, and quite sufficient in any two years to include in such an operation a very fair slice of the city of Quebec. Yet no body here dreams of celebrating the expulsion of the French from Brazil, or the subdivision of the first Don Pedro and the same establishment of the native Empire under the second monarch of that name. We reserve our congratulations for American exploits, and are indeed not over-enthusiastic even on those occasions. We have come to regard Saratoga as a mere watering place, and Study Point as a point of view only. When, therefore, we find Maine so ebullient over the death of Wolfe, we cannot repress the fear that next year we may witness a convulsion of Cockney Yankees held in Brunswick, to consider the propriety of celebrating Waterloo.

The fact is that Maine appears to have had her head completely turned by the honor of the proposed visit of the Levantine steamer to Portland. Scarcely able to stand up under the distinction of having that port selected as a station for British steamers, bringing merchandise from England for Canada, the good people of the flourishing little Yankee town, literally glorifying themselves by reason of their much water, have become quite water-drunk at the idea of the largest steam ship in the world coming to their pier shores—and to their admiration of the mighty nation, whose summer carriers to Canada they have in some measure become, they are ready to hoist honors on all British, past, present and future. We shall not be astonished, indeed, to see them propose a statue to "Boswell's B. It is, perhaps, a little singular to remark that Portlanders take it as not so much for the sake of Maine as for the benefit of Canada that English steamers are sent to Portland; but it may be only reasonable to remark that if Maine should ever show any serious desire to become a British Province, she will probably find her water-drunkness to be the loss as a solid England will be to the gain of the transfer.

What Maine is to Quebec, or Quebec to Maine, is a question which of course concerns the respective population of both those interesting localities much more than it does the rest of mankind, and the sympathetic feeling here alluded to may, after all, arise only from consideration of trade and barter. But it is fearful to think what an amount of celebration New York would have to undergo if questions of trade were to render such performances necessary here. For example, the City of New York does annually, with the Empire of Brazil, business, to an amount sufficient for the purchase of most of the cultivated and arable portions of the state of Maine, and quite sufficient in any two years to include in such an operation a very fair slice of the city of Quebec. Yet no body here dreams of celebrating the expulsion of the French from Brazil, or the subdivision of the first Don Pedro and the same establishment of the native Empire under the second monarch of that name. We reserve our congratulations for American exploits, and are indeed not over-enthusiastic even on those occasions. We have come to regard Saratoga as a mere watering place, and Study Point as a point of view only. When, therefore, we find Maine so ebullient over the death of Wolfe, we cannot repress the fear that next year we may witness a convulsion of Cockney Yankees held in Brunswick, to consider the propriety of celebrating Waterloo.

The fact is that Maine appears to have had her head completely turned by the honor of the proposed visit of the Levantine steamer to Portland. Scarcely able to stand up under the distinction of having that port selected as a station for British steamers, bringing merchandise from England for Canada, the good people of the flourishing little Yankee town, literally glorifying themselves by reason of their much water, have become quite water-drunk at the idea of the largest steam ship in the world coming to their pier shores—and to their admiration of the mighty nation, whose summer carriers to Canada they have in some measure become, they are ready to hoist honors on all British, past, present and future. We shall not be astonished, indeed, to see them propose a statue to "Boswell's B. It is, perhaps, a little singular to remark that Portlanders take it as not so much for the sake of Maine as for the benefit of Canada that English steamers are sent to Portland; but it may be only reasonable to remark that if Maine should ever show any serious desire to become a British Province, she will probably find her water-drunkness to be the loss as a solid England will be to the gain of the transfer.

The fact is that Maine appears to have had her head completely turned by the honor of the proposed visit of the Levantine steamer to Portland. Scarcely able to stand up under the distinction of having that port selected as a station for British steamers, bringing merchandise from England for Canada, the good people of the flourishing little Yankee town, literally glorifying themselves by reason of their much water, have become quite water-drunk at the idea of the largest steam ship in the world coming to their pier shores—and to their admiration of the mighty nation, whose summer carriers to Canada they have in some measure become, they are ready to hoist honors on all British, past, present and future. We shall not be astonished, indeed, to see them propose a statue to "Boswell's B. It is, perhaps, a little singular to remark that Portlanders take it as not so much for the sake of Maine as for the benefit of Canada that English steamers are sent to Portland; but it may be only reasonable to remark that if Maine should ever show any serious desire to become a British Province, she will probably find her water-drunkness to be the loss as a solid England will be to the gain of the transfer.

The fact is that Maine appears to have had her head completely turned by the honor of the proposed visit of the Levantine steamer to Portland. Scarcely able to stand up under the distinction of having that port selected as a station for British steamers, bringing merchandise from England for Canada, the good people of the flourishing little Yankee town, literally glorifying themselves by reason of their much water, have become quite water-drunk at the idea of the largest steam ship in the world coming to their pier shores—and to their admiration of the mighty nation, whose summer carriers to Canada they have in some measure become, they are ready to hoist honors on all British, past, present and future. We shall not be astonished, indeed, to see them propose a statue to "Boswell's B. It is, perhaps, a little singular to remark that Portlanders take it as not so much for the sake of Maine as for the benefit of Canada that English steamers are sent to Portland; but it may be only reasonable to remark that if Maine should ever show any serious desire to become a British Province, she will probably find her water-drunkness to be the loss as a solid England will be to the gain of the transfer.

The fact is that Maine appears to have had her head completely turned by the honor of the proposed visit of the Levantine steamer to Portland. Scarcely able to stand up under the distinction of having that port selected as a station for British steamers, bringing merchandise from England for Canada, the good people of the flourishing little Yankee town, literally glorifying themselves by reason of their much water, have become quite water-drunk at the idea of the largest steam ship in the world coming to their pier shores—and to their admiration of the mighty nation, whose summer carriers to Canada they have in some measure become, they are ready to hoist honors on all British, past, present and future. We shall not be astonished, indeed, to see them propose a statue to "Boswell's B. It is, perhaps, a little singular to remark that Portlanders take it as not so much for the sake of Maine as for the benefit of Canada that English steamers are sent to Portland; but it may be only reasonable to remark that if Maine should ever show any serious desire to become a British Province, she will probably find her water-drunkness to be the loss as a solid England will be to the gain of the transfer.

The fact is that Maine appears to have had her head completely turned by the honor of the proposed visit of the Levantine steamer to Portland. Scarcely able to stand up under the distinction of having that port selected as a station for British steamers, bringing merchandise from England for Canada, the good people of the flourishing little Yankee town, literally glorifying themselves by reason of their much water, have become quite water-drunk at the idea of the largest steam ship in the world coming to their pier shores—and to their admiration of the mighty nation, whose summer carriers to Canada they have in some measure become, they are ready to hoist honors on all British, past, present and future. We shall not be astonished, indeed, to see them propose a statue to "Boswell's B. It is, perhaps, a little singular to remark that Portlanders take it as not so much for the sake of Maine as for the benefit of Canada that English steamers are sent to Portland; but it may be only reasonable to remark that if Maine should ever show any serious desire to become a British Province, she will probably find her water-drunkness to be the loss as a solid England will be to the gain of the transfer.

The fact is that Maine appears to have had her head completely turned by the honor of the proposed visit of the Levantine steamer to Portland. Scarcely able to stand up under the distinction of having that port selected as a station for British steamers, bringing merchandise from England for Canada, the good people of the flourishing little Yankee town, literally glorifying themselves by reason of their much water, have become quite water-drunk at the idea of the largest steam ship in the world coming to their pier shores—and to their admiration of the mighty nation, whose summer carriers to Canada they have in some measure become, they are ready to hoist honors on all British, past, present and future. We shall not be astonished, indeed, to see them propose a statue to "Boswell's B. It is, perhaps, a little singular to remark that Portlanders take it as not so much for the sake of Maine as for the benefit of Canada that English steamers are sent to Portland; but it may be only reasonable to remark that if Maine should ever show any serious desire to become a British Province, she will probably find her water-drunkness to be the loss as a solid England will be to the gain of the transfer.

The fact is that Maine appears to have had her head completely turned by the honor of the proposed visit of the Levantine steamer to Portland. Scarcely able to stand up under the distinction of having that port selected as a station for British steamers, bringing merchandise from England for Canada, the good people of the flourishing little Yankee town, literally glorifying themselves by reason of their much water, have become quite water-drunk at the idea of the largest steam ship in the world coming to their pier shores—and to their admiration of the mighty nation, whose summer carriers to Canada they have in some measure become, they are ready to hoist honors on all British, past, present and future. We shall not be astonished, indeed, to see them propose a statue to "Boswell's B. It is, perhaps, a little singular to remark that Portlanders take it as not so much for the sake of Maine as for the benefit of Canada that English steamers are sent to Portland; but it may be only reasonable to remark that if Maine should ever show any serious desire to become a British Province, she will probably find her water-drunkness to be the loss as a solid England will be to the gain of the transfer.

The fact is that Maine appears to have had her head completely turned by the honor of the proposed visit of the Levantine steamer to Portland. Scarcely able to stand up under the distinction of having that port selected as a station for British steamers, bringing merchandise from England for Canada, the good people of the flourishing little Yankee town, literally glorifying themselves by reason of their much water, have become quite water-drunk at the idea of the largest steam ship in the world coming to their pier shores—and to their admiration of the mighty nation, whose summer carriers to Canada they have in some measure become, they are ready to hoist honors on all British, past, present and future. We shall not be astonished, indeed, to see them propose a statue to "Boswell's B. It is, perhaps, a little singular to remark that Portlanders take it as not so much for the sake of Maine as for the benefit of Canada that English steamers are sent to Portland; but it may be only reasonable to remark that if Maine should ever show any serious desire to become a British Province, she will probably find her water-drunkness to be the loss as a solid England will be to the gain of the transfer.

The fact is that Maine appears to have had her head completely turned by the honor of the proposed visit of the Levantine steamer to Portland. Scarcely able to stand up under the distinction of having that port selected as a station for British steamers, bringing merchandise from England for Canada, the good people of the flourishing little Yankee town, literally glorifying themselves by reason of their much water, have become quite water-drunk at the idea of the largest steam ship in the world coming to their pier shores—and to their admiration of the mighty nation, whose summer carriers to Canada they have in some measure become, they are ready to hoist honors on all British, past, present and future. We shall not be astonished, indeed, to see them propose a statue to "Boswell's B. It is, perhaps, a little singular to remark that Portlanders take it as not so much for the sake of Maine as for the benefit of Canada that English steamers are sent to Portland; but it may be only reasonable to remark that if Maine should ever show any serious desire to become a British Province, she will probably find her water-drunkness to be the loss as a solid England will be to the gain of the transfer.

The fact is that Maine appears to have had her head completely turned by the honor of the proposed visit of the Levantine steamer to Portland. Scarcely able to stand up under the distinction of having that port selected as a station for British steamers, bringing merchandise from England for Canada, the good people of the flourishing little Yankee town, literally glorifying themselves by reason of their much water, have become quite water-drunk at the idea of the largest steam ship in the world coming to their pier shores—and to their admiration of the mighty nation, whose summer carriers to Canada they have in some measure become, they are ready to hoist honors on all British, past, present and future. We shall not be astonished, indeed, to see them propose a statue to "Boswell's B. It is, perhaps, a little singular to remark that Portlanders take it as not so much for the sake of Maine as for the benefit of Canada that English steamers are sent to Portland; but it may be only reasonable to remark that if Maine should ever show any serious desire to become a British Province, she will probably find her water-drunkness to be the loss as a solid England will be to the gain of the transfer.

The fact is that Maine appears to have had her head completely turned by the honor of the proposed visit of the Levantine steamer to Portland. Scarcely able to stand up under the distinction of having that port selected as a station for British steamers, bringing merchandise from England for Canada, the good people of the flourishing little Yankee town, literally glorifying themselves by reason of their much water, have become quite water-drunk at the idea of the largest steam ship in the world coming to their pier shores—and to their admiration of the mighty nation, whose summer carriers to Canada they have in some measure become, they are ready to hoist honors on all British, past, present and future. We shall not be astonished, indeed, to see them propose a statue to "Boswell's B. It is, perhaps, a little singular to remark that Portlanders take it as not so much for the sake of Maine as for the benefit of Canada that English steamers are sent to Portland; but it may be only reasonable to remark that if Maine should ever show any serious desire to become a British Province, she will probably find her water-drunkness to be the loss as a solid England will be to the gain of the transfer.

The fact is that Maine appears to have had her head completely turned by the honor of the proposed visit of the Levantine steamer to Portland. Scarcely able to stand up under the distinction of having that port selected as a station for British steamers, bringing merchandise from England for Canada, the good people of the flourishing little Yankee town, literally glorifying themselves by reason of their much water, have become quite water-drunk at the idea of the largest steam ship in the world coming to their pier shores—and to their admiration of the mighty nation, whose summer carriers to Canada they have in some measure become, they are ready to hoist honors on all British, past, present and future. We shall not be astonished, indeed, to see them propose a statue to "Boswell's B. It is, perhaps, a little singular to remark that Portlanders take it as not so much for the sake of Maine as for the benefit of Canada that English steamers are sent to Portland; but it may be only reasonable to remark that if Maine should ever show any serious desire to become a British Province, she will probably find her water-drunkness to be the loss as a solid England will be to the gain of the transfer.

The fact is that Maine appears to have had her head completely turned by the honor of the proposed visit of the Levantine steamer to Portland. Scarcely able to stand up under the distinction of having that port selected as a station for British steamers, bringing merchandise from England for Canada, the good people of the flourishing little Yankee town, literally glorifying themselves by reason of their much water, have become quite water-drunk at the idea of the largest steam ship in the world coming to their pier shores—and to their admiration of the mighty nation, whose summer carriers to Canada they have in some measure become, they are ready to hoist honors on all British, past, present and future. We shall not be astonished, indeed, to see them propose a statue to "Boswell's B. It is, perhaps, a little singular to remark that Portlanders take it as not so much for the sake of Maine as for the benefit of Canada that English steamers are sent to Portland; but it may be only reasonable to remark that if Maine should ever show any serious desire to become a British Province, she will probably find her water-drunkness to be the loss as a solid England will be to the gain of the transfer.

The fact is that Maine appears to have had her head completely turned by the honor of the proposed visit of the Levantine steamer to Portland. Scarcely able to stand up under the distinction of having that port selected as a station for British steamers, bringing merchandise from England for Canada, the good people of the flourishing little Yankee town, literally glorifying themselves by reason of their much water, have become quite water-drunk at the idea of the largest steam ship in the world coming to their pier shores—and to their admiration of the mighty nation, whose summer carriers to Canada they have in some measure become, they are ready to hoist honors on all British, past, present and future. We shall not be astonished, indeed, to see them propose a statue to "Boswell's B. It is, perhaps, a little singular to remark that Portlanders take it as not so much for the sake of Maine as for the benefit of Canada that English steamers are sent to Portland; but it may be only reasonable to remark that if Maine should ever show any serious desire to become a British Province, she will probably find her water-drunkness to be the loss as a solid England will be to the gain of the transfer.

The fact is that Maine appears to have had her head completely turned by the honor of the proposed visit of the Levantine steamer to Portland. Scarcely able to stand up under the distinction of having that port selected as a station for British steamers, bringing merchandise from England for Canada, the good people of the flourishing little Yankee town, literally glorifying themselves by reason of their much water, have become quite water-drunk at the idea of the largest steam ship in the world coming to their pier shores—and to their admiration of the mighty nation, whose summer carriers to Canada they have in some measure become, they are ready to hoist honors on all British, past, present and future. We shall not be astonished, indeed, to see them propose a statue to "Boswell's B. It is, perhaps, a little singular to remark that Portlanders take it as not so much for the sake of Maine as for the benefit of Canada that English steamers are sent to Portland; but it may be only reasonable to remark that if Maine should ever show any serious desire to become a British Province, she will probably find her water-drunkness to be the loss as a solid England will be to the gain of the transfer.

The fact is that Maine appears to have had her head completely turned by the honor of the proposed visit of the Levantine steamer to Portland. Scarcely able to stand up under the distinction of having that port selected as a station for British steamers, bringing merchandise from England for Canada, the good people of the flourishing little Yankee town, literally glorifying themselves by reason of their much water, have become quite water-drunk at the idea of the largest steam ship in the world coming to their pier shores—and to their admiration of the mighty nation, whose summer carriers to Canada they have in some measure become, they are ready to hoist honors on all British, past, present and future. We shall not be astonished, indeed, to see them propose a statue to "Boswell's B. It is, perhaps, a little singular to remark that Portlanders take it as not so much for the sake of Maine as for the benefit of Canada that English steamers are sent to Portland; but it may be only reasonable to remark that if Maine should ever show any serious desire to become a British Province, she will probably find her water-drunkness to be the loss as a solid England will be to the gain of the transfer.

The fact is that Maine appears to have had her head completely turned by the honor of the proposed visit of the Levantine steamer to Portland. Scarcely able to stand up under the distinction of having that port selected as a station for British steamers, bringing merchandise from England for Canada, the good people of the flourishing little Yankee town, literally glorifying themselves by reason of their much water, have become quite water-drunk at the idea of the largest steam ship in the world coming to their pier shores—and to their admiration of the mighty nation, whose summer carriers to Canada they have in some measure become, they are ready to hoist honors on all British, past, present and future. We shall not be astonished, indeed, to see them propose a statue to "Boswell's B. It is, perhaps, a little singular to remark that Portlanders take it as not so much for the sake of Maine as for the benefit of Canada that English steamers are sent to Portland; but it may be only reasonable to remark that if Maine should ever show any serious desire to become a British Province, she will probably find her water-drunkness to be the loss as a solid England will be to the gain of the transfer.

The fact is that Maine appears to have had her head completely turned by the honor of the proposed visit of the Levantine steamer to Portland. Scarcely able to stand up under the distinction of having that port selected as a station for British steamers, bringing merchandise from England for Canada, the good people of the flourishing little Yankee town, literally glorifying themselves by reason of their much water, have become quite water-drunk at the idea of the largest steam ship in the world coming to their pier shores—and to their admiration of the mighty nation, whose summer carriers to Canada they have in some measure become, they are ready to hoist honors on all British, past, present and future. We shall not be astonished, indeed, to see them propose a statue to "Boswell's B. It is, perhaps, a little singular to remark that Portlanders take it as not so much for the sake of Maine as for the benefit of Canada that English steamers are sent to Portland; but it may be only reasonable to remark that if Maine should ever show any serious desire to become a British Province, she will probably find her water-drunkness to be the loss as a solid England will be to the gain of the transfer.

The fact is that Maine appears to have had her head completely turned by the honor of the proposed visit of the Levantine steamer to Portland. Scarcely able to stand up under the distinction of having that port selected as a station for British steamers, bringing merchandise from England for Canada, the good people of the flourishing little Yankee town, literally glorifying themselves by reason of their much water, have become quite water-drunk at the idea of the largest steam ship in the world coming to their pier shores—and to their admiration of the mighty nation, whose summer carriers to Canada they have in some measure become, they are ready to hoist honors on all British, past, present and future. We shall not be astonished, indeed, to see them propose a statue to "Boswell's B. It is, perhaps, a little singular to remark that Portlanders take it as not so much for the sake of Maine as for the benefit of Canada that English steamers are sent to Portland; but it may be only reasonable to remark that if Maine should ever show any serious desire to become a British Province, she will probably find her water-drunkness to be the loss as a solid England will be to the gain of the transfer.

The fact is that Maine appears to have had her head completely turned by the honor of the proposed visit of the Levantine steamer to Portland. Scarcely able to stand up under the distinction of having that port selected as a station for British steamers, bringing merchandise from England for Canada, the good people of the flourishing little Yankee town, literally glorifying themselves by reason of their much water, have become quite water-drunk at the idea of the largest steam ship in the world coming to their pier shores—and to their admiration of the mighty nation, whose summer carriers to Canada they have in some measure become, they are ready to hoist honors on all British, past, present and future. We shall not be astonished, indeed, to see them propose a statue to "Boswell's B. It is, perhaps, a little singular to remark that Portlanders take it as not so much for the sake of Maine as for the benefit of Canada that English steamers are sent to Portland; but it may be only reasonable to remark that if Maine should ever show any serious desire to become a British Province, she will probably find her water-drunkness to be the loss as a solid England will be to the gain of the transfer.

The fact is that Maine appears to have had her head completely turned by the honor of the proposed visit of the Levantine steamer to Portland. Scarcely able to stand up under the distinction of having that port selected as a station for British steamers, bringing merchandise from England for Canada, the good people of the flourishing little Yankee town, literally glorifying themselves by reason of their much water, have become quite water-drunk at the idea of the largest steam ship in the world coming to their pier shores—and to their admiration of the mighty nation, whose summer carriers to Canada they have in some measure become, they are ready to hoist honors on all British, past, present and future. We shall not be astonished, indeed, to see them propose a statue to "Boswell's B. It is, perhaps, a little singular to remark that Portlanders take it as not so much for the sake of Maine as for the benefit of Canada that English steamers are sent to Portland; but it may be only reasonable to remark that if Maine should ever show any serious desire to become a British Province, she will probably find her water-drunkness to be the loss as a solid England will be to the gain of the transfer.

The fact is that Maine appears to have had her head completely turned by the honor of the proposed visit of the Levantine steamer to Portland. Scarcely able to stand up under the distinction of having that port selected as a station for British steamers, bringing merchandise from England for Canada, the good people of the flourishing little Yankee town, literally glorifying themselves by reason of their much water, have become quite water-drunk at the idea of the largest steam ship in the world coming to their pier shores—and to their admiration of the mighty nation, whose summer carriers to Canada they have in some measure become, they are ready to hoist honors on all British, past, present and future. We shall not be astonished, indeed, to see them propose a statue to "Boswell's B. It is, perhaps, a little singular to remark that Portlanders take it as not so much for the sake of Maine as for the benefit of Canada that English steamers are sent to Portland; but it may be only reasonable to remark that if Maine should ever show any serious desire to become a British Province, she will probably find her water-drunkness to be the loss as a solid England will be to the gain of the transfer.

The fact is that Maine appears to have had her head completely turned by the honor of the proposed visit of the Levantine steamer to Portland. Scarcely able to stand up under the distinction of having that port selected as a station for British steamers, bringing merchandise from England for Canada, the good people of the flourishing little Yankee town, literally glorifying themselves by reason of their much water, have become quite water-drunk at the idea of the largest steam ship in the world coming to their pier shores—and to their admiration of the mighty nation, whose summer carriers to Canada they have in some measure become, they are ready to hoist honors on all British, past, present and future. We shall not be astonished, indeed, to see them propose a statue to "Boswell's B. It is, perhaps, a little singular to remark that Portlanders take it as not so much for the sake of Maine as for the benefit of Canada that English steamers are sent to Portland; but it may be only reasonable to remark that if Maine should ever show any serious desire to become a British Province, she will probably find her water-drunkness to be the loss as a solid England will be to the gain of the transfer.

The fact is that Maine appears to have had her head completely turned by the honor of the proposed visit of the Levantine steamer to Portland. Scarcely able to stand up under the distinction of having that port selected as a station for British steamers, bringing merchandise from England for Canada, the good people of the flourishing little Yankee town, literally glorifying themselves by reason of their much water, have become quite water-drunk at the idea of the largest steam ship in the world coming to their pier shores—and to their admiration of the mighty nation, whose summer carriers to Canada they have in some measure become, they are ready to hoist honors on all British, past, present and future. We shall not be astonished, indeed, to see them propose a statue to "Boswell's B. It is, perhaps, a little singular to remark that Portlanders take it as not so much for the sake of Maine as for the benefit of Canada that English steamers are sent to Portland; but it may be only reasonable to remark that if Maine should ever show any serious desire to become a British Province, she will probably find her water-drunkness to be the loss as a solid England will be to the gain of the transfer.

The fact is that Maine appears to have had her head completely turned by the honor of the proposed visit of the Levantine steamer to Portland. Scarcely able to stand up under the distinction of having that port selected as a station for British steamers, bringing merchandise from England for Canada, the good people of the flourishing little Yankee town, literally glorifying themselves by reason of their much water, have become quite water-drunk at the idea of the largest steam ship in the world coming to their pier shores—and to their admiration of the mighty nation, whose summer carriers to Canada they have in some measure become, they are ready to hoist honors on all British, past, present and future. We shall not be astonished, indeed, to see them propose a statue to "Boswell's B. It is, perhaps, a little singular to remark that Portlanders take it as not so much for the sake of Maine as for the benefit of Canada that English steamers are sent to Portland; but it may be only reasonable to remark that if Maine should ever show any serious desire to become a British Province, she will probably find her water-drunkness to be the loss as a solid England will be to the gain of the transfer.

The fact is that Maine appears to have had her head completely turned by the honor of the proposed visit of the Levantine steamer to Portland. Scarcely able to stand up under the distinction of having that port selected as a station for British steamers, bringing merchandise from England for Canada, the good people of the flourishing little Yankee town, literally glorifying themselves by reason of their much water, have become quite water-drunk at the idea of the largest steam ship in the world coming to their pier shores—and to their admiration of the mighty nation, whose summer carriers to Canada they have in some measure become, they are ready to hoist honors on all British, past, present and future